



THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND CONCEPTS OF THE DICTIONARIES KITAB AL-AIN “AL-GAMHARA FI-L-LUGA” AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.

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Annotation. *This article is devoted to a comprehensive analysis and study of such dictionaries as Kitab al-ayn and Al-gamhara fi-l-luga and their influence on Arabic linguistics in general. There is a description of what methods and principles the authors of these dictionary entries used and what problems they encountered. The subsequent dictionaries created on the basis of Kitab al-ain and Al-gamhara fi-l-luga are briefly described. Three basic principles for creating dictionaries are described: phonetic-permutative, alphabetic-permutative and alphabetic-ring. What dictionaries were created on the basis of these methods, how they succeeded each other and the main pros and cons of these methods.*

Key words: *phonetic-permutative, alphabetic-permutative and alphabetical-ring principles, “Kitab al-Ain”, “Lisan al-Arab”, analytic-morphological, masdars, explanatory dictionaries.*

Today's habitual alphabetical order of placement of roots in Arabic lexicography of the 8th - 13th centuries. preceded by a number of other methods, the earliest of which is the principle applied in the first general explanatory Arabic dictionary "Kitab al - Ain". The famous work of al-Khalil ben Ahmad is the first attempt to collect and record the entire vocabulary of the Arabic language. Arabic lexicography originates from him: all subsequent Arabic dictionaries are permeated to one degree or another by his influence.

Al-Khalil for the first time set himself the task of covering the entire lexical composition of the Arabic language, and not any of its separate parts. The main problem he faced was the need to avoid repeating the roots, on the one hand, and their omissions, on the other. The usual alphabetical order, according to al-Khalil, did not fully meet the solution of these two problems, and he preferred the phonetic alphabet to it. As explained in the preface, the order of sounds in it is determined by the place of their articulation.¹

¹ Сусов И.П. История языкознания, 1.4 Арабская языковедческая традиция.-Москва.: Изд-во Золотая серия,1996 –с.165

The use of the phonetic alphabet and permutation in Kitab al-Ain served as the basis for the name of the principle of the arrangement of roots in it “phonetic-permutative”².

Thus, the dictionary has a total of 26 books. Each book is divided into five sections according to the types of roots identified by al-Khalil. The section title is the name of the root type.

Finally, the chapters are divided into root nests, or root articles, whose headings are bare roots.

In this classical form, the phonetic-permutative principle is presented in the first general Arabic explanatory dictionary. In the history of slave linguistics, the phonetic-permutative principle was again and again addressed until the 14th century.

Approximately two centuries later, the Andalusian lexicographer Abu Ali Ismail ben al-Qasim al-Kalil al-Baghdadi (901-967) based his dictionary al-Bari fi-l-Luga on the phonetic-permutative principle.

The FPP was also used in the dictionary of Tahzib al-lug by a contemporary of al-Kali, the Herat lexicographer Abu Mansur Muhammad bin Ahmad Al-Azhari (895-980). He only separated the five-letter roots from the four-letter ones into a separate section. This work was widely used by subsequent lexicographers, primarily Ibn Manzur (1232-1311) in the famous dictionary “Lisan al-Arab”

Then the FPP was used in compiling the dictionary by al-Mukhit fi-l-Luga by the wazir Ismail ben Abbad, nicknamed as-Sahib (938-995). In his dictionary, he set the task of supplementing the dictionary with unusual words. He does this by using the work of Ahmad b. Muhammad al-Bushti al-Kharzanji (941-1017) Takmilat Kitab al-Ain³.

Almost a century later, another Spanish lexicographer, Ali ibn Ismail ben Sida, turned to the FPP. He compiled two dictionaries - the already mentioned al-Mukhasas fi-l-Luga and al-Muhkam wa-l-mukhit al-aazam fi-l-luga. If in the first of them he turned to the lexico-semantic principle of construction, then in the second he demonstrated in a classical form everything that FPP is most suitable for. In this work, Ibn Sida set out to bring together all the vocabulary scattered in various treatises. Ibn Manzur considered this dictionary to be the most complete and used its material in compiling Lisan al-Arab.

The last to use the FPP were the Damascene lexicographer at-Tanukhi (1249-1323) and al-Firuzabadi (1329-1415). The first of them was compiled by the dictionary Tazbih at-Tazbih. Al-Firuzabadi created the dictionary al-Kamus al-Muhit. In which he has already abandoned the FPP once and for all⁴.

² Белкин В.М. Арабская лексикология. – Москва :Изд-во МГУ. 1975- с.116

³ Дубичинский В.В. Теоретическая и практическая лексикография. – Вена-Харьков.: Харьковское лексикографическое общество, 1998. – с.6.

⁴ Халидов А.Б. Арабский язык. – Москва.В кн.: Очерки истории арабской культуры, 1982.- с 13-74

The idea of a single semantic charge, common to a group of roots formed by combining a certain set of initial letters, also occupied the prominent Basri philologist Abu Bakr Muhammad bin al-Hasan bin Duraid (837-934). In his dictionary *al-Gumkhara fi-l-luga*, he, like al-Khalil, turned to the permutative principle, although he abandoned the phonetic alphabet in favor of the generally accepted one. Therefore, the principle of ordering the root word a al-Gamhare, in our opinion, should be called, by analogy with FPP, alphabetic-permutative - APP. Such a name, on the one hand, emphasizes its genetic connection with the FPP, on the other hand, it makes a proper terminological distinction between the lexicographic methods of al-Khalil and Ibn Duraid.

In lexicography, Ibn Faris was recognized as the author of the dictionaries “*al-Mugmal fi-l-luga*”, “*al-Makais fi-l-luga*”.

When ordering the root word in these dictionaries, the alphabet is presented to Ibn Faris not in the form of a certain linear sequence, but in the form of a circle, movement along which is possible only in a clockwise direction. Therefore, the principle that he applied can be called alpha-ring, or alphabet-circular⁵.

In the x century. Arabic lexicography faces two primary tasks: the need to provide authentic forms of words and to simplify the search for the desired dictionary entry.

The outstanding Arabic lexicographer of Turkic origin, Abu Nasr Ismail bin Hammad al-Jawhari, compiled the *Al-Sikhah* dictionary. In it, the roots are located by the last root letter. This arrangement makes the dictionary in a certain sense a dictionary of rhymes, which is why the principle of its arrangement is often called the rhyming principle. This method of ordering the root word can be explained by the intention of lexicographers to help poets find rhyming words.

In the dictionary of al-Jawahiri, the rhyming principle crystallized in the classical form in which it replaced the phonetic-permutative, alphabetic-permutative and alphabetic-ring principles, continuing to be used in such dictionaries as *Lisan al-Arab*, *al-Qamus al-muhit*, *Tag al-Arus*, until the 18th century⁶.

The usual alphabetical order in general language explanatory dictionaries began to be used only after the 18th century.

The earliest work that turned to the direct alphabetical order was the dictionary of dialect vocabulary by ash-Shaybani (719-826) *Kitab al-Jim*. His dictionary contains fragmented single words found in the poem of interest to the author.

Of the subsequent dictionaries that used a direct alphabetical order, we note the work of Abu Bakr al-Sijistani on the Koranic vocabulary called “*Nuzhat al-Kulub*”. In it, when arranging words, initial roots and their vowels are taken into account in the order a, and form the corresponding chapters. According to the same principle, but without taking into account the vocalizations of the initial root words, the vocabulary is

⁵ Белкин В.М. Арабская лексикология. - Москва.: Изд-во МГУ. 1975 –с. 115

⁶ Рыбалкин В.С. “Принципы построения арабских лексикографических трудов VIII – XVIII вв.” –Киев.: Изд-во КГУ, 1984.-с.35

located in the work of Mufradat alfaz al-Kuran Abu al-Qasim al-Husayn b. Muhammad ar-Ragib al-Isfahani⁷.

Al-Misbah al-Munir, the Egyptian al-Fayyumi, compiled a dictionary of fiqh terms using the direct alphabetical order, taking into account all the root ones. The author attached to his work a brief grammatical study on verb conjugation, declension of names, forms of masdars, plural, masculine and feminine genders, comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.

It can be concluded that, chronologically, the phonetic-permutative principle was the first attempt to fully cover the vocabulary of the Arabic language. The FPP also had a number of negative consequences. Having delved into the intricate system of anagrams, lexicographers overzealously indulged in the development of methods for placing root nests, leaving essentially without attention the important issues of the internal construction of a dictionary entry.

On the other hand, the dictionaries compiled according to the FPP could well penetrate the layer of non-existent roots and their fictitious derivatives. In such cases, this either led to the appearance in dictionaries of bare root forms, devoid of semantics.

FPP in medieval Arabic lexicographic practice was more common than was commonly believed. Having existed for more than five centuries, it had the most versatile influence on Arabic lexicography. Many lexicographers resorted to the works of the FPP not only to borrow purely technical techniques for arranging vocabulary. The material accumulated by the FPP dictionaries also formed the basis of a number of lexicographic works that applied other principles for the location of root nests - analytic-morphological, alphabetic-ring, rhyming, alphabetic principles.

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⁷ Ковыршина Н.Б. Лексикология арабского языка - Москва .:РУДН ,2008. – с.56